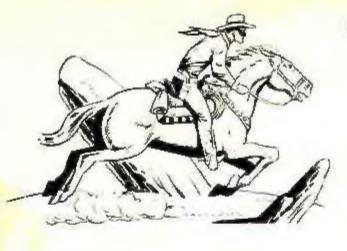


SILVER



Silver can run a mile over rough country in less than a minute and a half—a speed that is faster than can be reached by many race horses on a smooth track.



The saddle Silver wears is handmade of special leather and sterling silver. Its unusual construction makes it very strong, yet one of the lightest Western saddles ever made.

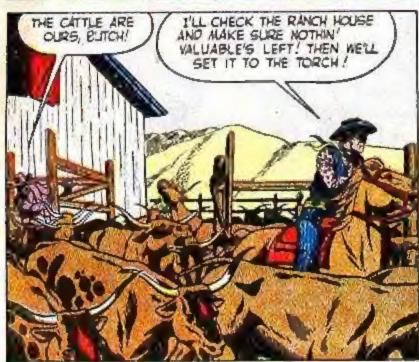


The courage and intelligence of Silver can not be measured when called upon by The Lone Ranger. Many times these very qualities have made it possible for Silver to save The Lone Ranger's life!

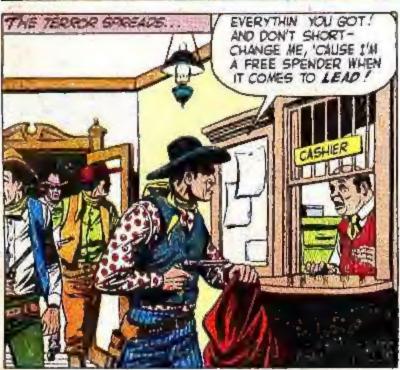


The horseshoes Silver wears are gleaming hand-forged silver alloy from The Lone Ranger's secret silver mine. Their light weight and rugged durability are partly responsible for Silver's tremendous speed.





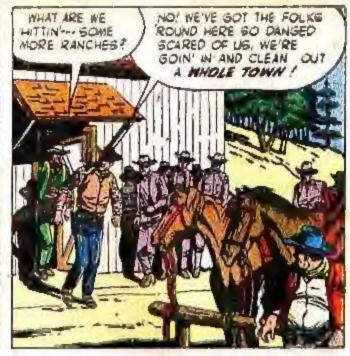












THO DAYS LATER, WITH ALMOST MILITARY PRECISION, THE GANG STRIKES ..



















AS COLLING RIDES OUT OF BIGHT, CAPTAIN DAN REID'S YOUNGER BROTHER COMES TOWARD HIM.







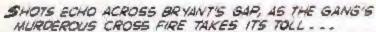




























AS A FULL MOON RISES OVER THE CANYON, AN INDIAN DISMOUNTS AND MOVES AMONG THE STILL BOXIES ..













TONTO BATHES AND DRESSES HIS WOUND AND LATER ...







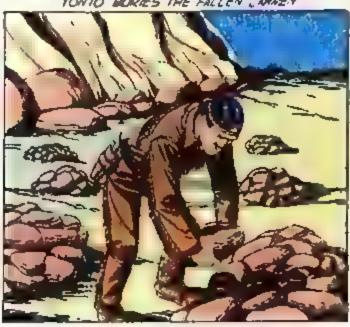




ALL MIGHT AND ALL THE MEXT DAY TONTO USES ALL THE LORE HE KNOWS TO BRING DOWN THE DANGENCUS FEVER



AND AS THE WOUNDED TEXAS RANGER SLEEPS, TONTO BURIES THE FALLEN , ANNEY



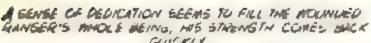
ON THE THIRD DAY THE RANGER OPENS HIS EYES AND SITS UP .













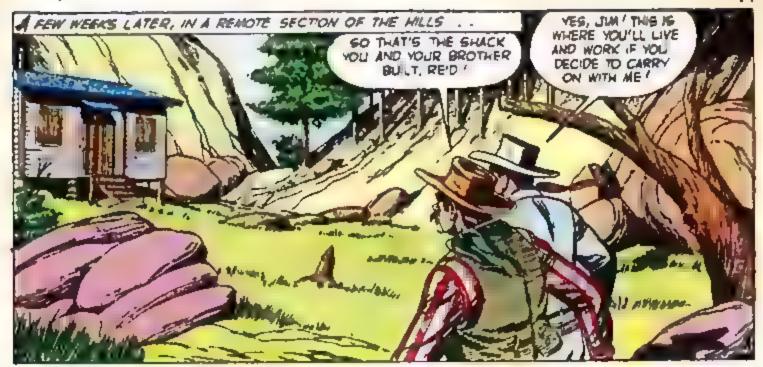


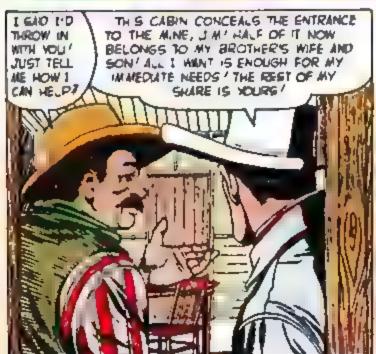


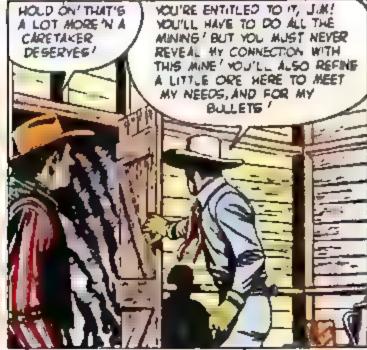




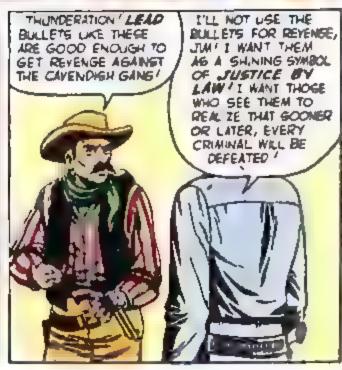














WHILE TONTO SEARCHES FOR A STRUNG HORSE ROR THE LONE RANGER JIM HELPS HIM CAST SILVER ORE INTO BULLETS





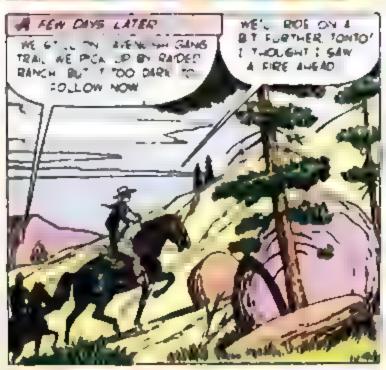




































Y- YOU





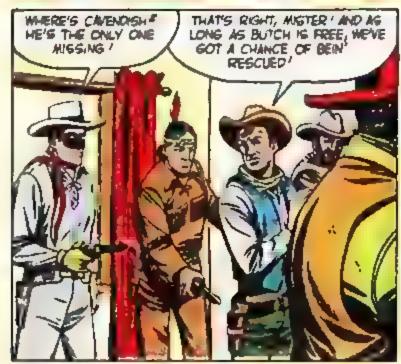
YOU'VE MRONS, COLL NS'TH'S SA

WITH COLLINS JALED, TONTO AND THE LONE RANGER CONTINUE THEIR HUNT.





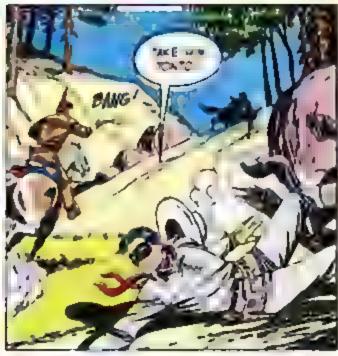




BUT ONE OF THE CAPTURED MEN, GEEKING A SHORTER SENTENCE, TALKS.















POR DAYS, THE PURSUIT CONTINUES RELENTLESSLY
ACROSS THE PLAINS









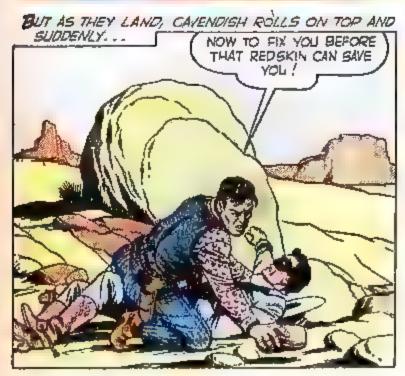


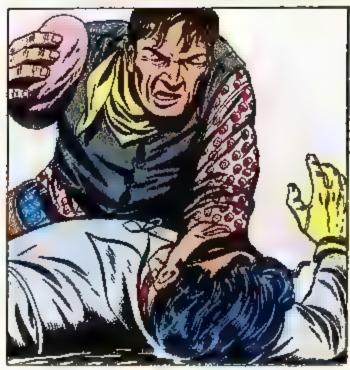






















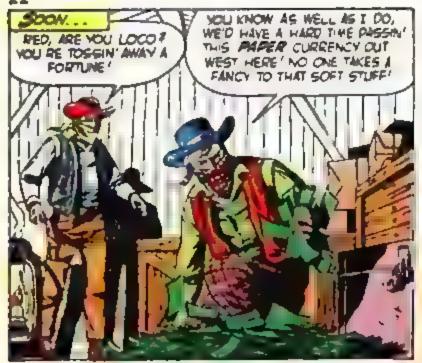
















































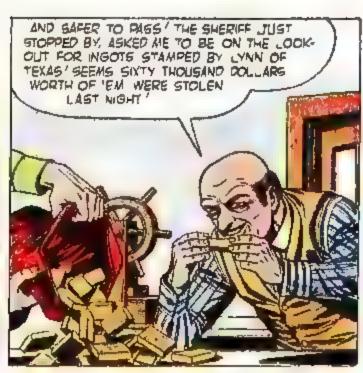




















ALL AFTERNOON, TONTO TRIES IN WAIN TO BUY















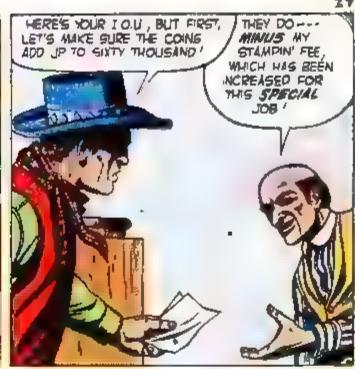
























BUT YOU'VE GOT NO





DON'T LE, RED THOSE FRESHLY-

THAT I O. J. NOTE TALLIES WITH THE VALUE OF THE STOLEN INGOTS AND THE FACT THE COINS, STAMPED BY JENKINS IN TEXAS, ARE MARKED WITH THE IMPRESSION OF CALIFORNIA SHOULD CONVINCE ANY JURY SOMETHING IS ILLEGAL

1-1 MAVE CALMS
PERMISSION TO
USE HIS OLD
PLATES! MINE GOT
CRACKED LAST
MONTH! SEEMS
LIKE YOU HAVE
MORE TO WORRY
ABOUT WITH THE
SHERIFF THAN US,
MASKED MAN!



























Paper currency and "hard" or metal money were the two types of money most often used in the West. Westerners preferred hard money because it contained the gold or silver which made it valuable and could not "fall" as Confederate money did after the Civil War. Federal paper currency was much used, however, along with other kinds of monies which were sometimes quite unusual.



STATE BANKNOTES

State banknotes were issued by local, privately owned but state licensed banks. They were really a promise to pay an amount to the bearer on demand. Usually the payment was made, if demanded, in gold and silver, or in Federal paper currency. The State banks issued these promises to pay and they passed from hand to hand and replaced other forms of money in some areas. Because banks failed sometimes, most people preferred gold or silver.



Cattlemen sold their steers after roundup and received a lump sum. Often, cash ran out before the next roundup and the solution to the lack of cash was the I.O.U. or promissory note written by an individual and given to a merchant. The merchant, in turn, often used the note to pay his debts and so the piece of paper passed from hand to hand, becoming a substitute for banknotes or coinage.



Beaver pelts, trade blankets, raw gold and other goods sometimes became "current" at a standard value usually because real currency was scarce. Gold dust was often used as a medium of exchange by early Westerners before much gold and silver coinage or paper money filtered into newly pioneered territory.

LEWT #1-539(33)

\$10.60 Feberal Gold Piece



\$20.00 FEDERAL GOLD PIECE



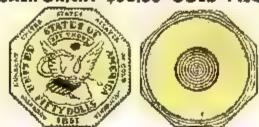
FEDERAL SILVER DÖLLAR





Federal gold pieces were in great demand in the early West. The ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of the national government reminded many men who lived in territories of Mexico and unadmitted states, of their old homes "back East" in the good old U.S. But Federal gold was scarce in the far West. The ordinary silver dollar was much more common.

CALIFORNIA \$50.00 GOLD PIECE



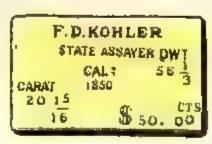
UTAH \$2.50 GOLD PIECE





Assayers and business men in various territories also "issued" gold currency Official assayers often labelled their coins "United States" although they had never been inspected by a Federal official and the assayer's name on the coin was the only guarantee of its worth. The California octagonal gold piece of the 1850's was a direct result of the 1849 gold rush. Californians needed a reliable medium of exchange and Federal money was in short supply—so they made their own currency of newly mined gold. The other coin, a Mormon, Utah piece, can be recognized from the clasped hand symbol and the religious motto. Federal currency was scarce in Utah for a long while.

INGOTS



Gold in bulk, ingots, was sometimes used as a medium of exchange, Ingots aftered from gold dust because the ingot had a statement of the value of the gold contained and the quality or purity of the metal stamped on it. Ingots were often cast by mining companies at the mine or by purchasers of raw gold.

The reputation of the assayer, mining company or husiness concern whose trademark or name appeared on ingots and coins was the only guarantee that the ingot or coin contained gold to the stated money value in both bulk and purity. But all gold coins and ingots could be easily tested for adulteration with simple acid solutions which are away and discolored gold or silver that had been "cut" or adulterated. The acid had no effect on a good coin

Test for gold: Strong nitric acid, 62½ drachms, muriatic acid, ¼ drachm or 15 drops, water, 5 drachms.

Test for silver: 24 grains nitrate of silver, 30 drops nitric acid, I ounce water.

Any druggist can prepare these solutions and they should be kept in glass-stoppered bottles marked "Poison."







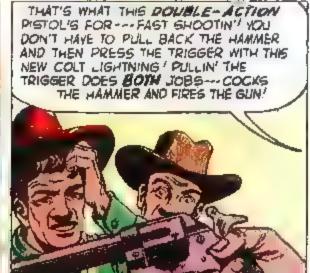




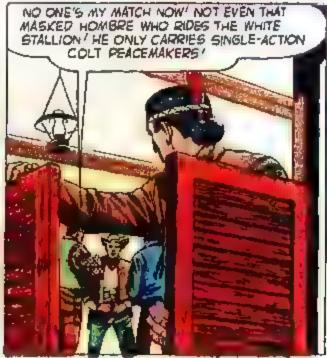


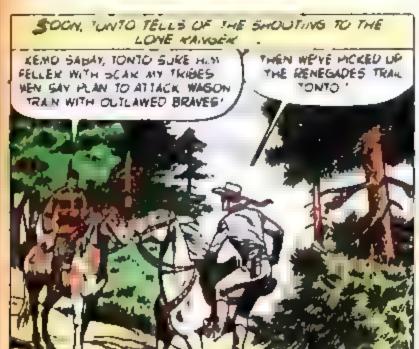






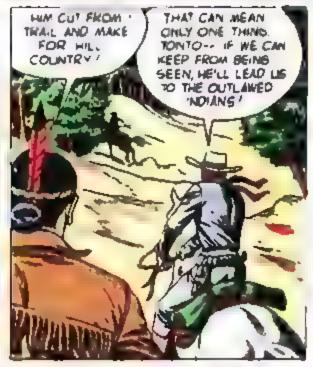




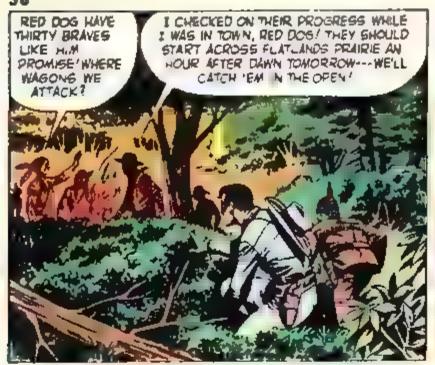










































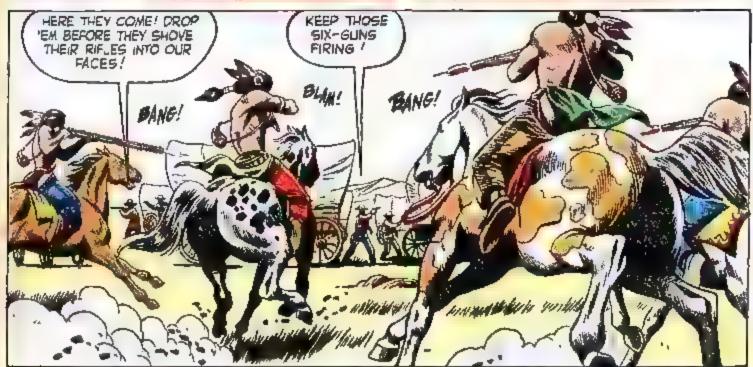




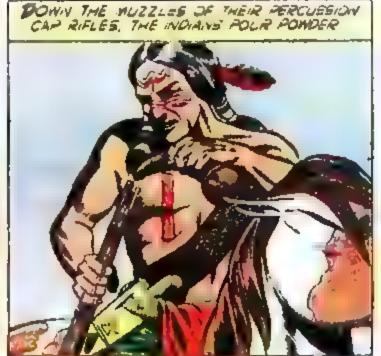


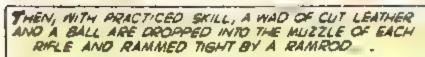














TURNING THEIR POMES WITH A VILLUE OF THEIR KNEES, THE BRAVES SWIND ABOUT TO STRACK AGAIN, AS EACH BRAVE FITS A PERCUSSION CAP BENEATH THE COCKED HAMMER OF HIS READED RIFLE

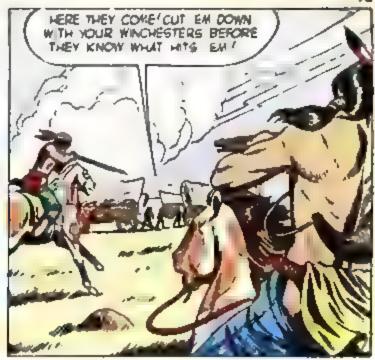


AGAIN AND AGAIN THE BRAVES CHARGE, MITHDRAW TO RELOAD AND RACE BACK, COMING CLOSER EACH TIME TO THE WAGONS. .









SHOT AFTER SHOT BLAZES FROM THE REPEATING WINCHESTERS, AS THE MEN PUMP THE LEVER THAT EJECTS THE OLD CARTRIDGE AND FEEDS A NEW ONE INTO PLACE







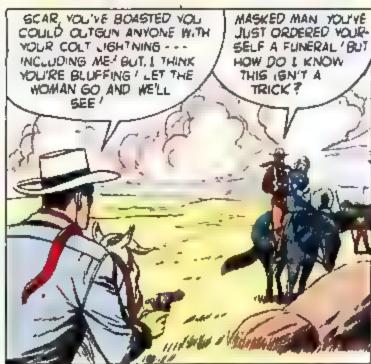
















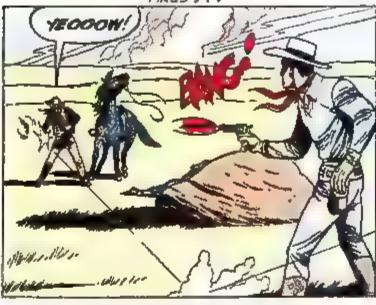






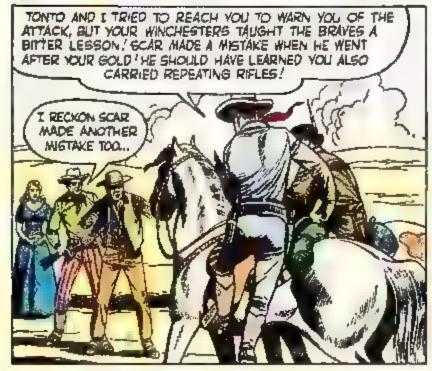
BUT IN HIS DESPERATE EFFORT TO HIT THE LONE RANGER, SCAR'S THREE FAST SHOTS MISS! THE LONE RANGER TAKES CAREFUL AIM AND FIRES . . .





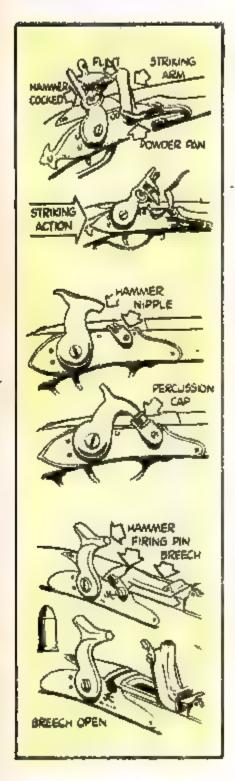








Firearms were invented in Europe though gunpowder had been known in China long before. The Chinese used gunpowder as an incendiary substance — they burned enemy buildings or trightened horses with it but never used it to drive a bullet. Early European guns were very different from those we use today. They were smoothbore, having no rifling in the barrel. Rifling is the term used for the spiral grooves on the inside surface of the barrel which gives the bullet a spinning movement. As the projectile travels forward, it spins on its own axis. This spin helps to keep the builet on a straight flight. It stabilizes the bullet just as a child's top keeps an even keel because of its whirling motion. Through rifling, the range of firearms was greatly increased. Though rifling was invented in Europe, almost every other important improvement in the use of tirearms originated in this country. This is particularly true of the revolver which was developed for use in the Civil War and during the Indian conflicts.



- A Flintlocks were loaded from the muzzle A charge of powder, a wad to keep the force of the explosion behind the ball and the projectile itself were rammed down the barrel with a ramrod A few grains of powder were spread in the flash pan so that when they burned, they would ignite the main charge inside the blind-ended barrel through a small hole which led from the flash pan to the charge. The flash pan powder was ignited by sparks created when the flint in the hammer struck the striking arm.
- Percussion cap rifles were a great improvement over flint-locks. The flash pan powder in a flintlock often became damp or wet after the gun was loaded. A mistire was inevitable, often when danger was at its greatest. The percussion cap was usually made of copper in many different shapes but usually hollow, open ended, somewhat like the case of a small modern bullet. It hated over a nipple that lead to the main charge and exploded on impact when the heavy, blunt-edged hammer fell. The overwhelming majority of Civil War rifles were percussion cap guns.
- Breech loading "all-in-one" cartridges transformed the rifle. The "ail-in-one" is a cartridge that contains a projectile (now conical in shape), a powder charge and a percussion cap. The gun opened at the rear and the cartridge was inserted by hand in the case of a single shot or by mechanical means in the case of a repeater. A firing pin, moved by a spring or hammer, moved through a hole in the rear of the gun, hit the percussion cup and exploded the shell.



SPRINGFIELD BREICH LOADER

During the 1880's, the U.S. Army still used a single shot breech loader which was called the Springfield because it was first made in the U.S. Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. The use of this rifle in the Wagon Box fight between Red Cloud of the Sioux and the U.S. Army is said to have been the real reason for American victory since the Indians were using muzzle loaders and bows and arrows.



SHARPS "BUFFALO GUN"

The Sharps "Big .50" was the most popular buffalo gun. It fired a bullet which was half an inch in diameter. Sharps rifles were individual products — no two of them exactly the same. Professional hunters paid great attention to fine sights and fitting the gun to their own individual measurements.



The Winchester lever action repeater has a hand-operated leed. When the lever is moved down and forward, the old fired cartridge case is ejected and a new cartridge is moved into place. This rifle fired faster than any other popular American gun and was a favorite with frontiersmen who often fought alone against many opponents.



The first derringer pistols were made in 1813. The basic design was retained until around 1900, having passed through the percussion cap, muzzle-loading stages to the breech loading, self-contained cartridge. Derringers were small, easily concealed and very popular with men who weren't quick on the draw. Early derringers were most often single shots; later models were often double barreled.



The percussion cap Colt was a favorite Civil War pistol. Robert E. Lee carried a hand-engraved .36 calibre, Percussion caps were fitted on the back of the revolver's cylinder after each cylinder hole had been hand loaded with powder, wad and ball. The plunger under the barrel rammed home the charge.

The most popular western pistol was the single action Colt "Frontier" or "Peacemaker," originally developed for our Army. It fired self-contained cartridges and was made in many calibres. It loaded from a special port at the rear of the cylinder.



The Colt double-action "Lightning" was Billy the Kid's favorite gun. The hammer rose and the cylinder revolved every time the trigger was pulled giving the pistol a much faster rate of fire than the "Peacemaker." But it was not as durable as the single-action gun and never became as popular.











THE TIME HAS COME NOW, MY SON BUT THE DEEDS THAT WOULD EARN A RED FEATHER FOR



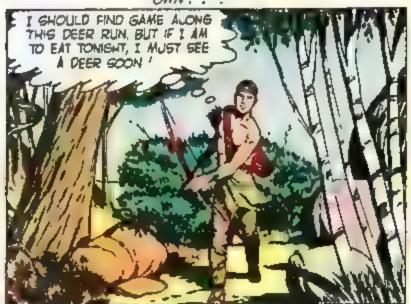








STRIKING FOR THE DISTANT WOODS, TONTO FEELS THE KEEN THRILL OF BEING COMPLETELY ON HIS OWN . . .



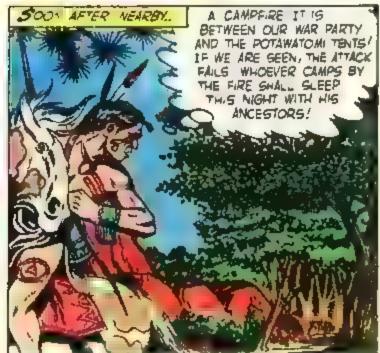


HE HAS GEEN ME ! I
WILL NOT HAVE A
SECOND CHANCE--THIS ARROW MUST
COUNT!

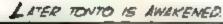
THE ARROW FINDS ITS MARK AND SOON TONTO MAKES CAMP ...
THIS WILL BE THE FIRST MEAL I















































MEDICON AFTER WEADON HURTLES TOWARD TON TO BUT



HE WILL NOT TALK LET US NOT DULL MORE WEAPONS IN THAT TREE ! WILL SILENCE HIM FOREYER!







BOUND, TONTO IS PLACED BY THE FIRE, AS THE SIOUX LIE DOWN TO SLEEP BUT LATER





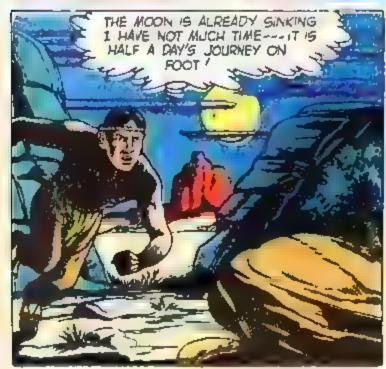


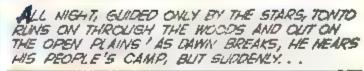






















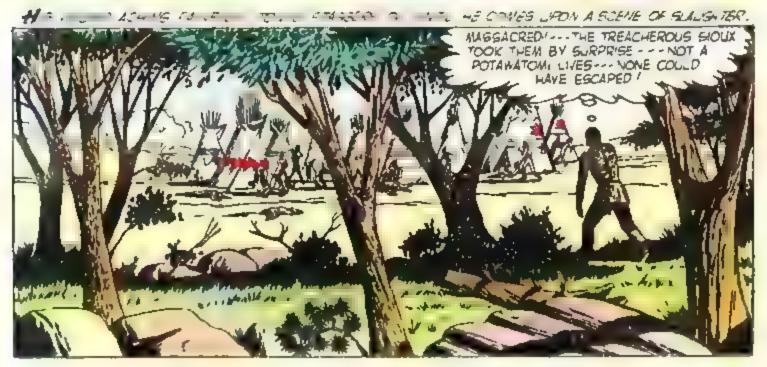














AS THE BUSY SIGNY LOCT THE CAMP, TONTO MOVES FORWARD UNNOTICED









BUT WEAKENED FROM LOSS OF A COOR, TOWITH IS NO MATCH FOR THE SIDUS CHIEF! THE RE ENTLESS KNIFE STRIKES DOWNINGED



BUT SUMMONING HIS REMAINING STRENGTH IN I LAST DESPERATE EFFORT, TONTO STRIKES THE CHIEF'S WRISTS AND TURNS THE KNIFE'S DOWNWARD STROKE











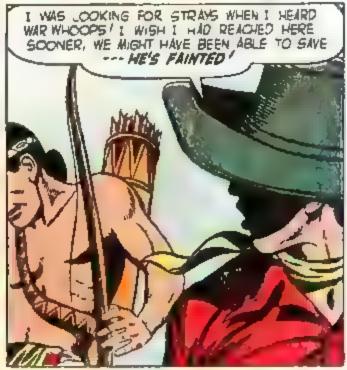


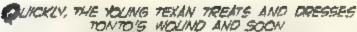


BUT THE YOUNG TEXAN TAKES HIS PLACE BY TONTO, AS THE SIOUX CHARGE..



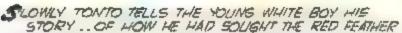






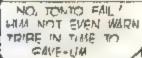










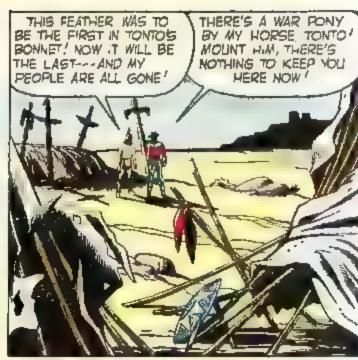


SUT YOU KEPT SILENT WHEN THE SOUN TORTURED YOU! YOU ESCAPED FORM THEM AND DESPITE YOUR WOUNDS, YOU BEAT THEM CHIEF AND YOU DIDN'T LET THEM CHIEF AND YOU DIDN'T LET THEM













SOME STRANGE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP SPRINGS



THE INDIAN PEOPLES



When the first white men set foot in North America, there were about two million Indians. The English settlers soon formed a solid frontier and pushed west, driving the tribes before them or destroying them if they resisted. Therefore, many Indian tribes wandered hundreds of miles before they reached the locations shown on this map. Tonto's people, the Potawatomi, travelled from the shores of Lake Superior southward until they finally reached Kansas. Yet some of them went north and today live in Canada. But it is possible to say that there were four kinds of Indians in America when the white men arrived.



Early English settlers first met the sea coast peoples such as the Penobscot and the Shinnecock. These Indians lived by fishing and clam digging but also raised corn and other plants. They taught the Pilgrims to fertilize corn with dead fish and sat at their table on the first Thanksgiving. The sea peoples of the northwest Pacific coast were great sailors. They built canoes up to fifty feet in length and hunted whales with flint-tipped harpoons.



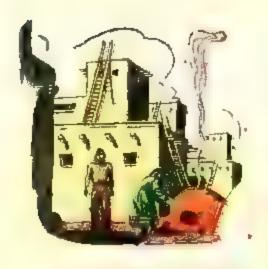
THE WOODLAND TRIBES

Woods Indians lived by hunting. Some of the tribes, were very fine craftsmen. The Opbway were the finest builders of birchbark canoes, a native invention that the white man soon learned to prize. Most of these Indians lived east of the Mississippi. But there were a few tribes that lived in the forests on the stopes of the Rockies Some woods Indians were forced from their homes and moved west to the land of the buildlo, becoming Plains Indians in the process—the Sioux are a good example.



PLAINS INDIANS

The Indians of the great prairie lands lived almost entirely dependent on the buffalo. They farmed very little, if at all, because the great animal herds supplied them with almost everything they needed—food and skins. Plains tribes became fierce fighters when the white man began to destroy the buffalo. They knew that their way of life was being destroyed and most of them hated-farming. They could not walk the white man's road. Some Plains tribes did not hunt buffalo but rather lived on deer and antelope and raided other tribes.



THE PUEBLO BUILDERS

The home of the Pueblo builders seems to have been Mexico and Central America but some of them, such as the Hops lived in the southwestern part of what has become the United States. They lived by farming and so had a steady food supply. Perhaps because of this, they never had to become warriors and raid other tribes for hunting grounds or plunder if food became scarce. But they could fight long and hard to save their many-chambered buildings from attack—as the raiding Apache learned over and over again.



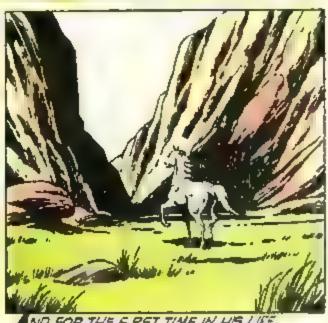
MAN COMES TO WILD HORSE VALLEY, BUT THE FURIOUS CHARGE OF UNTAMED HORSES DRIVES THE RIDERS BACK...





NOW THERE IS LITTLE LEFT FOR SILVER IN THE VALLEY BUT BITTER MEMORIES! SLOWLY HE TURNS.





AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS LIFE. SILVER STARTS CUT ON A NEW ROAD TO ADVENTURE, THROUGH THE NARROW PAGE THAT LEADS TO LINKNOWN LANDS BEYOND...

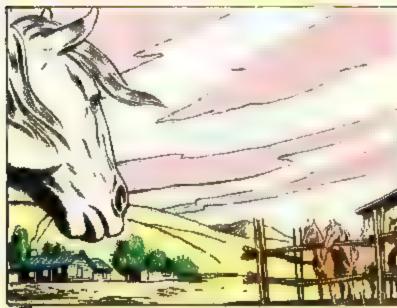
DOWN THE HILLY TRAIL HE GOES SLOWLY, GAZING BACK AT THE VALLEY WHERE HE HAD KNOWN JOY AND HAPPINESS, THEN TRAGEDY AND SUDDEN DEATH BUT AS THE TRAIL TURNS, THE VALLEY IS HIDDEN AND WITH A STRANGE SENGE OF ANTICIPATION, THE GREAT STALLION RACES PORWARD.





STUDDENLY, THE HILLS GIVE WAY TO A NEW WORLD! A STRANGE LAND STRETCHING FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE! AND SILVER GALLOPS ONTO THE MESTERN PLAINS.





BUT 45 NIGHT COMES, THE WHITE STALLION FEELS ALONE ON THE UNFAMILIAR FLATLANDS AND CALTIDIDAY. SEEKING KINSHIP IN THE GATHERING DAPK, HE APPROACHES A CORPAL OF TAME HORSES





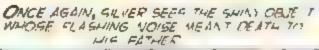
SENSING THE APPROACH OF MAN, SILVER WHIRLS ABOUT.





WE'LL NEVER MAKE IT DON'T WANT TO -- BUT I'LL
IT TO THE RANCH HAVE TO DROP THAT HORGE
IN TIME!

BEFORE HE GETS HE!





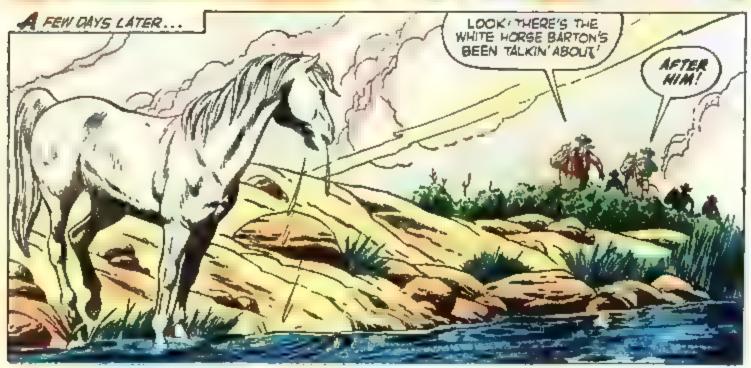




. AND SENDS THE WEAPON FLYING!







BUT SILVER SEES THE PIDERS APPROACH WAD IDMING MEVER TO SERVE MAN AS OTHER HORSES DO, HE SOUNDS HIS DEFIANCE AND SWINGS ABOUT.













SILVER'S EVES SCAN THE SHEER CANYON WALLS THAT OFFER NO EXIT' BEHIND HIM, THE RIDERS RACE UP, LARIATS SWINGING ...









AND AS THE STARTLED RIDERS BREAK BEFORE HIS SLODEN CHARGE, SILVER STREAKS FOR THE PASS AND THE PLAINS BEYOND THAT MEAN FREEDOM







OTHERS TRY IN VAIN TO CAPTURE THE LEGENDARY BREAT, WHITE STALLION



NEAREN, TONTO AND THE LONE RANGER LEAVE A FALLEN HORSE.

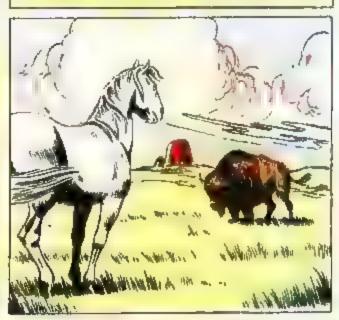
IF I M TO CATCH THE OUTLAW
WHO KILLED MY HORSE, TONTO,
I'LL NEED A GOOD HORSE,
LOYAL AND STRONG--- KE THE
WILD WHITE STALL ON THEY ALL
SPEAK OF AROUND HERE!

M SEEN
NEAR VALLEY
AHEAD, KEMO
SABAY BUT
THEM SAY
HIM MEVER
BE TAMED





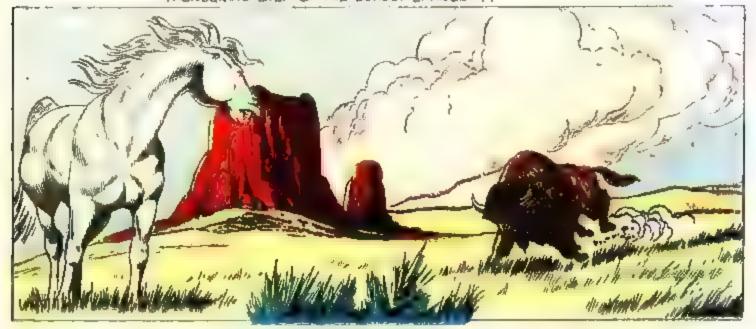
MEANWHILE, IN THE VALLEY, SILVER STOPS AND FACES A STRANGE NEW CHALLENGER.







THEN SLIDDENLY, THE SHAGGY MONSTER STARTS FORWARD, GAINING SPEED WITH EACH THUNDERING STEP OF HIS DEADLY CHARGE ...



MITH PERFECT AGILITY, SILVER SIDE-STEPS THE POWERFUL ATTACK ...



BUT SILVER REARS IN TIME AND THEN STRIKES DOWN WITH HIS SHARP HOOFS.

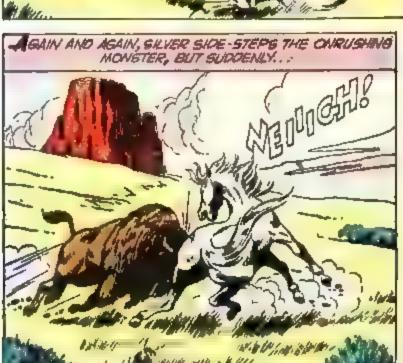


THE BUFFALO, FURIOUS AT MISSING, WHIRLS ABOUT WITH UNEXPECTED QUICKNESS TO RENEW HIS CHARGE ...





A GREAT BELLOW OF TRIUMPH FILLS THE AIR, AS THE BUFFALO DRAWS BACK FOR THE KILL ..





BUT THE MOBILE HORSE, TREMBLING AND WEAK REFLISES TO ACCEPT DEFEAT AND PORCES HIMSELF TO HIS FEET, AS THE BUFFALO LOWERS HIS HEAD TO CHARGE





AGAIN, SILVER TURNS AND MISSES THE FULL IMPACT OF THE BUFFALO'S MASSIVE HEAD.







BUT THE LINEVEN FIGHT IS DRAWING TO A DEADLY CLOSE! UTTER EXHAUSTION ROBS THE BRAVE HORSE OF HIS POWER TO STAND.



AS SILVER SLLIMPS TO THE GROLIND, THE BUFFALO LOWERS HIS HEAD AND PAWS THE EARTH, SENSING HIS FINAL CHARGE IS AT HAND.





TWO COLT PEACEMAKERS BLAZE IN THE MASKED MAN'S HANDS .

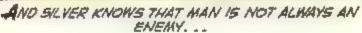




























SILVER COMES CLOSE, TENSE, READY TO FLEE, BUT THE TOUCH OF THE MASKED MAN'S HAND SEEMS PLEASANT AND A NEW FEELING FILLS SILVER'S HEART, A LOVE FOR THIS MAN...

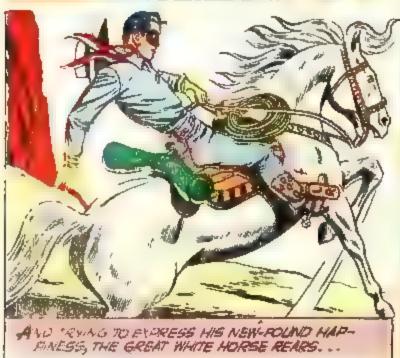


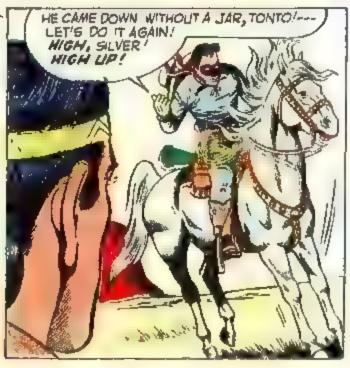
THEN THE MIGHTY STALLION FEELS THE STRANGE PRESSURE OF THE SADOLE, AS EVERY INSTINCT TELLS HIM TO RUN OFF AND PRESERVE HIS FREEDOM...













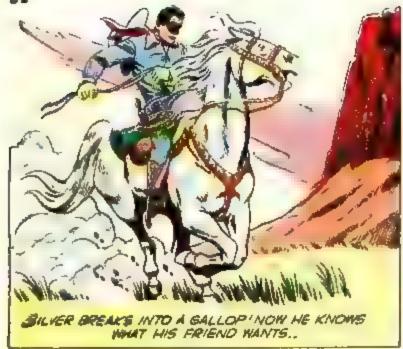


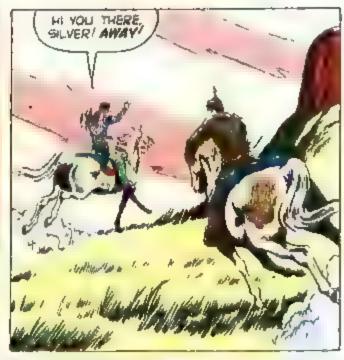


















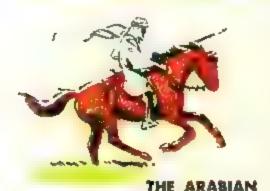
HORSES AND HISTORY

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It is not known who tamed the horse but most historians believe it was done in central Asia before recorded history began. Long before this, however, a tiny horse named Echippus (the dawn horse) lived in western America. A near relative in Europe was hunted by prehistoric man just as one would hunt small game today. When larger horses first were seen on earth, man soon learned how useful they could be. The horse was not the first animal trained by man. He had already made use of sheep, goats, dogs, pigs and oxen. But for centuries the horse has been most important in man's history. Think of most important men or famous nations and you almost inevitably think of their particular kinds of horses and their style of horsemanship.



This miniature horse was only as large as a modern fox. His front feet had four toes and his rear feet three. Echippus walked on his toes instead of trotting or galloping on solid hoofs as modern horses do His teeth were also quite different with larger canines and more pointed molars. Probably his food was much different from that of a modern horse. Altotogether, the prehistoric horse was very much like a small, harmless deer, preyed upon by other animals.



When Europeans first saw the horses of their Arab opponents during the Crusades, they decided that the best spoil of a deteated Saracen was his horse. The Arabian is a rather small horse, only about 14½ hands high but he is altogether magnificent for his loyalty, intelligence and obedience. Arabian horses, captured in wars and bought at fabulous prices, improved the blood strains of European horses. Eventually, Arabian stallions were specially imported to improve American stock.



European knights in full armor weighed as much as a quarter of a ton. A tremendous horse was needed to support this weight in the gyrations and confusion of medieval joust and battle. The European war horse was the ancestor of the modern heavy draft horse such as the Percheron, the Shire and the Suffolk. When heavy armor fell into disuse because of the invention of gunpowder, war horses with Arab and other lighter thoroughbred characteristics came into general use. Napoleon's favorite war horse, Marengo, was an Arabian.

EUROPEAN WAR HORSE

The "wild" horse of America, the mustang, is really the descendant of thoroughly domesticated Spanish horses brought to North America by early Spanish conquerors. They were lost in battle or strayed from herds. The American Indian learned the use of the horse from the Spaniard and in some cases, developed the art without ever having seen or heard of the Spanish riders. The Spanish horse had some good blood lines and the fine qualities showed up quite often in the mustang.



THE MUSTANG



THE MORGAN HORSE



THE COWPONY



RACEHORSE



MONGOLIAN WILD HORSE

Justin Morgan was born in 1789 of undistinguished parents in a small Vermont town. This was a great event in American history. The truly American horse had been found. Justin Morgan's blood hims show up in some of the most famous horses in American history and his common children pulled plows, buggies and all sorts of heavy tarm equipment. But Morgan horses make fine saddle mounts and General Phil Sheridan's famous Rienzi certainly fulfilled the fine promise of the Morgan strain. The great thing about the Morgan horse is his ability to do well almost any work given him. He isn't a specialized horse like a heavy draft unimal of a race horse but can be used for any purpose by the "one horse" framers man of lattitier.

By mixing the sturdy mustang strain with that of the Morgan and other horses from the East, the American cowpony come into being. At first he was quite small, more like a mustang, but as bigger strains came West, he grew until he is almost as large as a thoroughbred. The cowpony is remarkable for his ability to turn and generally get around faster than almost any other animal. His place in American history is as important as the war horse's in European history. Some seemingly ordinary cowhorses have made fine polo ponies!

The racehorse of today is most often a very carefully bred animal. His blood lines are often easily traceable for hundreds of years in the past certain horses proved themselves as great racers and their oftspring were always carefully trained and cared for This process is continuous. Wan of War has hundreds of cours racing today. Part of horse racing is the continual speculation on what this specialised form of horse breeding will be able to produce in another 100 or more years. The true breeder keeps asking himself whether horses have already run as fast as they ever can and he speculates too on whether he will be the man to discover a great new sire of a new line of racing thoroughbreds.

The only truly wild horse in the world is the little Mongolian pony who resembles most closely what horses must have been before men tamed them. They are quite small with large ungularly heads and are only about four feet high. This wild horse was discovered as late as 1878 just when most people were realizing the American mustaing was not really wild but only the descendant of Spanish horses. The Mongolian wild horse will probably remain as a aving record of primitive horses, since the Mongolian has developed his own particular breed that was the basis for the cavalry of Genghis Khan, probably the greatest cavalry army the world has ever seen Whether or not the Mongolian cavalry horse was developed from the wild horse is not known.



CAUTIOUSLY, HE MOVES AROUND THE BUSHES, SCENTING THE AIR FOR DANGER



THE YEARLING BEAR TURNS AND SEES THE WHITE COLT APPROACH WITH A FRIENDLY WHINNY. SILVER PLAYS WITH THE CUB WHO HAS STRAYED FAR FROM HIS CAVE AND MOTHER



AND THEN SILVER SEES THE BUSH-SHAKER, A SMALL GRIZZLY CUB, PANIMS AT THE BRANCHES FOR HIS FAVORITE FOOD, THE WLD CHERRES THAT HAVE JUST RIPENED.

MEANWHILE, AT THE CAVE, MOTHER GRIZZLY DISCOVERG HER CLIB IS GONE AND LUMBERS FROM HER ROCKY DWELLING IN ANSRY SEARCH...



THE HEAVY, SHABBY BEAR SCANS THE AREA BY HER CAVE AND THEN SNIFFS THE AIR, AS SHE PADS ON AFTER HER MISSING CUB



QUICKLY, SHE FINDS THE TRAIL OF HER WANDERING CUB AND THEN SHE SEES THE CUB WITH THE WHITE HORSE



AT THE SIGHT OF HER SMALL, DEFENSELESS CUB BY THE SIDE OF THE STRONG, LARGE COLT, LAREASONED FEAR FILLS THE MOTHER BEAR'S HEART AND SHE BREAKS HER USUAL SILENCE WITH A FEROCIOUS GROWL..



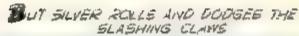
SUDDENLY, SILVER LOOKS UP, AS THE BEAR MAKES HER CHARGE...



BUT SILVER TURNS TOO LATE --- THE BEAR'S POWERFUL PAW CATCHES HIM...



As suver falls, the grizzly prepares to strike again







BUT FINDING HER CUB LINHARMED, THE MOTHER BEAR'S ANGER CALMS AND A FINAL GROWL SENDS SILVER ON HIS WAY





THE BEAR TURNS PROM SILVER AND THEN TO HER DISMAY, FINDS HER CUB HAS VANISHED AGAIN





BUT RATHER THAN RISK THE GIANT BEAR'S FURY AGAIN, GUITE MOVES BACK, AS THE BRIZZLY





THE CLB, A WATURAL SWIMMER LIKE HIS ELDERS, TRIES IN VAIN TO RESAIN. THE SHORE, AS THE FAST-FLOWING STREAM SWEEPS HIM HELPLESSLY ALONG...



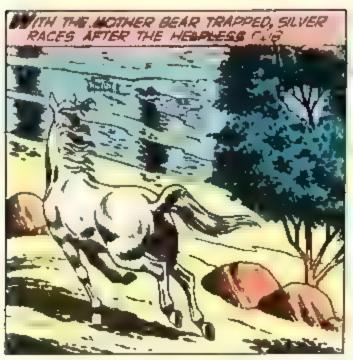


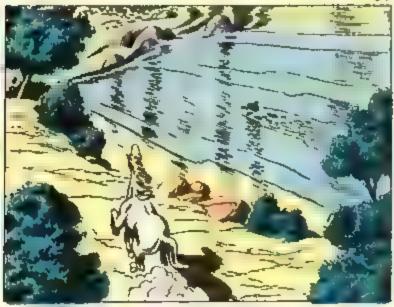
BUT AS ALL HER WEIGHT LEANS ON HER FOREPAN, IT BECOMES WEDGED IN TIGHT BETWEEN TWO DEERLY ENALDED ROCKS.



TRIES TO FREE HER PAW. BUT, AS SHE STRUGGLES IN VAIN, SILVER SEES THE CUB SENS WHIRLED DOWNSTREAM...







AS HE PURSUES THE CUB, HE HEARS THE OMINOUS ROAR OF THE DEADLY RAPIDS AHEAD.

WITH A BURST OF SPEED, HE BAINS ON THE CUB AND SPLASHES AFTER HIM







THE SWIRLING WATER FOAMS WHITE AROUND THE DAMBEROUS SMOOTH - WORN BOULDERS, AS SLVER STRUGGLES TO HOLD THE C. R. A. OFT





BUT THE TUB KEEPS HELDER OFF DICHNEE AND HE SPINS HELPLESELY IN THE MED FORME BUTTERS

SUDDENLY, SHIVER FINDS HIS EFFORTS TO STEER ARE IN VAIN, THE WATER SUPERING UNIT TOWARD A GREAT ROCK! HATE FUTE TOWARD



PROPERTY IN THE TOPE TO E EN AND A THE









HIS GLEAMING COAT DRIPPING FROM HIS WATERY TRIAL, SILVER COMES ASHORE

THE CUB GLANCES BACK WITH SEEMING UN-CONCERN, AS THE EXHAUSTED SLVER SPRAYES OUT ON THE GROUND...





THE FROLICKING CUB HAS FOLNO A NEW AND DANGEROUS PLAYMATE, THE WEST'S SOLE POSONOUS LIZARD, THE DEADLY SILA MONSTER

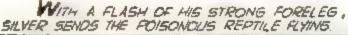


THE CUB'S PAWS ANNOY THE LIZARD AND ITS ANSRY HISS ALERTS SILVER, WHO STARTS FORWARD, AS THE LIZARD PREPARES TO STRIKE...

SILVER SHOVES THE LUB AGIVE JUST AS INE SILV MONSTER SNAFS ITS LETHAL JAWS



BUT THE LIZARD, DESPITE ITS PAI THE STORED WITH ENOUGH FOOD FOR A YEAR. CLOSES IN QUICKLY ON A NEW TAKEET!

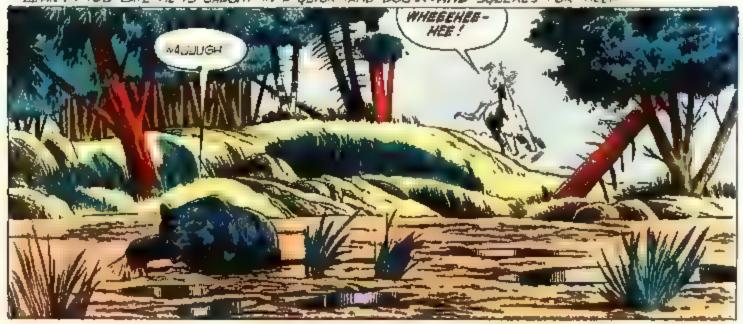




AND AS SILVER WATCHES THE GILA MONSTER SLINK OFF, THE TROUBLE-FINDING CLIB EYES THE MUDDY STREAM BOTTOM WITH ADVENTIGACLE CURIOSITY



THE CUB TAKES A FEW STEPS IN THE OOZE, BUT THEN HIS SMALL PAWS SEEN CAUGHT --- HE LEARNS TOO LATE HE IS CAUGHT IN A QUICK-SAND BOG ... AND SQUEALS FOR HE P



SHEER THETE BY THE THE LA THE PREMITERING

But Even the Scientest Weight DV 418 LEG SENUS HIS HOOF JEEP INTO THE GRIPPING QUICKSAND.





IT TAKES & STRONG TUE TO FREE HIS

IN VAIN, SILVER TRIES TO REACH THE CUB



AGAIN, SILVER DESPERATELY TRIES TO REACH THE CUB, BUT IS FORCED TO TURN BACK; THEN HIS EYES FALL UPON A LONG, DEAD BRANCH

BRANCH IN MOUTH, SILVER STANDS ON FIRM GROUND AND REACHES TOWARD THE SINKING CUB



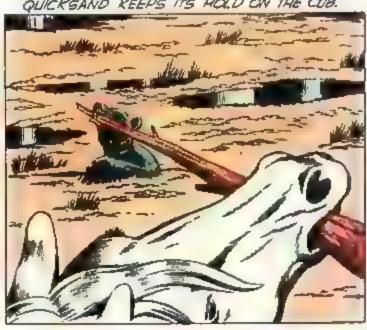




THE CUB CLAMPS HIS JAWS ON THE BRANCH END. .



THEN SILVER PULLS ON THE BRANCH, BUT THE QUICKSAND KEEPS ITS HOLD ON THE CUB.



DISSING HIS FORELEGS INTO THE GROUND, SILVER GIVES A MIGHTY TUS AND THE CUB IS YANKED FREE



BUT THE CUB'S BITE ISN'T STRONG ENOUGH.
HE STARTS TO FALL ABOVE DANGEROUS
OUICKSAND



BUT SILVER SWINGS THE BRANCH AND STRIKES THE FALLING CUB...





THEN SILVER STARTS THE CUB ON THE JOURNEY BACK UPSTREAM, THIS TIME, CAREFUL NOT TO LET THE FURRY TROUBLEMAKER OUT OF HIS SIGHT FOR EVEN AN INSTANT...



SUDDENLY, THE BUSHES AHEAD WAVE WILDLY AND THERE IS A FIERCE GROWL FROM THEM ...



THE BUSHES PART, AS MOTHER BEAR CHARGES THROUGH THEM, AND SILVER REARS, READY TO MEET THE ATTACK.



THEN THE GRIZZLY SEES HER SMALL CUB.





ALL THOUGHTS OF ANGER OR ATTACK END, AS MOTHER BEAR RUNS TO HER LOST OFFSPRING.

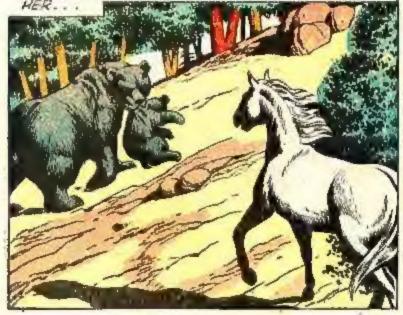
THE GREAT BEAR AND TINY CLIB RUB NOSES IN



SILVER WATCHES, AS THE MOTHER BEAR PICK'S UP HER CUB, NEVER TO LET HIM WANDER FROM THE HOME CAVE ABAIN...



THE GRATEFUL BEAR KEEPS TURNING TO LOOK BACK, 45 IF TRYING TO TELL SILVER TO FOLLOW





AND SILVER FOLLOWS THE BEAR THROUGH A
NEW PART OF WILD HORSE VALLEY TO A FINETASTING SALT LICK, FOR THOUGH MOTHER BEAR
CAN BE FEROCIOUS WHEN SHE THINKS HER CUB
IS IN DANGER, SILVER LEARNS SHE CAN BE A
THANKFUL COMPANION, TOO!

TONTO



Tonto is the son of a Potawatomi chief. If his father and his tribe had not been killed in a murderous raid by enemy tribesmen, Tonto today would probably be known as an Indian chief.



The knife Tonto carries is an efficient weapon in his hands. He can throw the keen steel faster and with more accuracy than many men can use a pistol.



Tracking is one of Tonto's greatest skills. He recognizes any track instantly and can follow his quarry over ground where no one else would see so much as a blade of grass disturbed.



Tonto was taught to draw and shoot with deadly skill by The Lone Ranger. Famous outlaws have surrendered to Tonto rather than face his lightning-like draw.

